

## SENT STOCK PRICES DOWN.

## NEWS FROM BUFFALO AFFECTS STREET SEVERELY.

The Situation Was in Many Respects a Duplication of That on the Day Following Shooting of the President—No Panic, but Prices Broke Sharply.

Wall Street heard of the sudden change in the President's condition with consternation yesterday morning, and while panic conditions were absent stock market prices broke heavily, the record of the day being in many respects a duplication of the market of last Saturday—the day after the President was shot. Before the local market opened cable advices brought the news of severe declines in American stocks in the London market and later, when the market opened here, arbitrage houses sold many stocks in this market for London account, the aggregate of their sales being estimated at \$60,000 shares.

At the opening of the market here prices broke with violence, the initial decline being from 2 to 3 points, although in some instances the loss extended to 4 to 6 points. The execution of supporting orders in various stocks given by large financial interests, together with announcements made through the Wall Street news agencies that the arrangements made at the close of last week to protect the money market were still in force, resulted in the market standing and rallied 1 to 2 points in many instances ended.

These rallies were due chiefly to buying by bear speculators who had short contracts outstanding. But liquidation, both forced through the exhaustion of margins and voluntary, continued throughout the day upon a heavy scale. There was also heavy fresh selling for bearish account, which was accelerated when, as was the case several times during the day, it was reported that the President was dead.

These reports asserted that such prominent interests as J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank had private advices of the death, and at one time in the late afternoon there was a well-defined rally in stocks of the death was being held back at Buffalo until the arrival there of Col. Roosevelt, the new President.

These rumors merely had an effect because it was admitted on all sides that the situation was of the gravest and the actual news of death might be received by many more than the price of the day were in many instances reached shortly before the close, the average maximum losses sustained being 4 to 5 points.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the Treasury Department will resume to-day the purchase of bonds for the 3 per cent. loan of 1908-1918, the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, and the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, upon the basis of an interest return of 1.729 per cent., which represents the investment value of the 2 per cent. consols of 1930, when selling at 100% in the market.

This is the same basis of purchase established by the Department last April, and which continued until the 10th instant, when the Secretary invited proposals for the sale of bonds to the Department. The time during which such proposals were to be received was limited to two days, and by order expired yesterday evening, 12th inst.

Proposed to the bonds of the loans above named the Department will consider proposals for the purchase of bonds of the 4 per cent. loan of 1925 at a price not to exceed 140 flat.

Under the new offer bonds were purchased to-day as follows: Estabrook & Co., \$26,000 of 1925, \$10,000 of 1930, \$3,000 of 1904, \$10,000 of 1909 to 1925, German National Bank of Cincinnati, \$26,000 of 1925, F. W. Loew, \$15,000 of 1904; James C. Thornton, \$300 of 1908.

Secretary Gage, to-day authorized the statement that the Treasury has purchased since last spring bonds to the amount of \$27,000,000 of which \$2,018,000 was disbursed. The purchase yesterday and to-day amounted to \$7,714,000 for which \$9,766,000 was disbursed. The purchase of the last two days consisted chiefly of long and short 4 per cent. the former amounting to \$3,846,000 and the latter to \$3,900,000. The bonds of 1904 and of 1908 were \$124,000 each, and of 1909, \$183,000. During this fiscal year, that is since July 1, the Treasury has bought bonds to the face value of \$10,316,000, calling for the disbursement of \$15,659,000.

## ST. PAUL'S PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The Annual Report Shows Nearly \$1,000,000 Increase in Net Earnings.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was issued yesterday. It shows an increase in net earnings of \$627,654 about half of which is due to a decrease in operating expenses. It is the policy of the St. Paul management to include expenditures for improvements and additions to the property in operating expenses, and there have been some important improvements made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to \$42,369,012, an increase of \$484,329; the operating expenses were \$27,977,500, a decrease of \$445,334 and the net earnings were \$14,391,500. After paying all fixed charges a balance remained of \$8,183,156 and the payment of dividends on about \$100,000,000 of common and preferred stock left a surplus of \$2,738,977, an increase of \$631,565.

The principal items of improvements and additions to property which have been charged to operating expenses during the year are: Removal and improvement fund, \$1,185,000; additional equipment, \$2,224,000; new rolling stock, \$1,000,000; strengthening bridges, \$4,551; and new freight and passenger stations, \$215,795.

The amount thus charged to operating expenses, if deducted therefrom would reduce the percentage of operating expenses to 55.4 per cent.

The capital stock of the company was increased during the past year by the addition of \$4,203,500 of preferred stock and \$2,000 of common stock. These issues were made in exchange for the same amount of convertible bonds cancelled.

The total paid-in indebtedness at present is \$126,941,500, a decrease of \$4,206,500 since January 1st.

The most important construction work now being done by the St. Paul management is the Kansas City "cut-off," which includes about one-half mile of railroads.

This will give the St. Paul system a direct and short line between Chicago and Kansas City. This improvement will cost about \$3,000,000.

## BUYING MORE BONDS.

Secretary Gage Renews His Offer of Last Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Gage has decided to renew his offer of last Tuesday to purchase bonds with the object of reducing the money stringency in New York. This was made known to-day in the following official announcement:

"The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the Treasury Department will resume to-day the purchase of bonds for the 3 per cent. loan of 1908-1918, the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, and the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, upon the basis of an interest return of 1.729 per cent., which represents the investment value of the 2 per cent. consols of 1930, when selling at 100% in the market.

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**B. & O. IMPROVEMENTS.**

Extensive Changes to Be Made in Reclining the Grades of the Road.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day arranged for some extensive improvements. The work to be done is to reduce the grades to a minimum, especially where the heaviest traffic is handled. Contracts were awarded for the partial completion of the double tracking of the Pittsburg division between Cumberland and Pittsburg, C. E. Steward of Westminster, Md., got a contract for seven miles of this work between Confluence and the east end of the Brook tunnel. This line will not parallel the present track but by being built two miles longer reduces the eastbound grade from fifty feet to thirty-six feet to the mile. The present single track will be used as a westbound track when this work is finished.

Between Hockwood and Pinkerton tunnel the work will be done by F. E. Clement & Co. and comprises eighty and a half miles of construction. Frank Pinkerton, who there are three roads which the railroad company will probably construct itself. The total cost of all of this construction will approximate \$1,000,000.

The Pittsburg division is 150 miles long and thus far there has been 29 miles of it done. This work is to be completed and run from Mount Savage, junction to Sand Patch. It will take two years to finish the work which has just been placed under contract. This is because of the tremendous cuts that will have to be made. Great savings in operating expenses will come from these improvements.

Another important contract awarded by the Baltimore and Ohio is to Serrall & Co. of Louisville, Ky., for the construction of the branch from New Haven, Ohio, to the new main field, which is to be opened by the New England Coal Company. A tunnel 400 feet long and four and a half miles of track are included in this work.

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Nevada's Machinery Tested.

BATHE, Me., Sept. 13.—The machinery of the big coast defense monitor Nevada had a dock trial yesterday which was declared successful in every particular. As soon as the vessel is ready she will go to the Charlestown Navy Yard to be docked and will then be scraped and painted and put in readiness for the Government test.

**Carthage and Watertown R. R. Election.**

William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Dewey, H. McK. Trowbridge and W. H. Newman have been elected directors of the Cartage, Watertown and Sackets Harbor Railroad, which is one of the subordinate lines of the New York Central system.

**Wall Street Notes.**

The Western Sugar Refining Company looked upon the Western representative of the sugar combine as something in the nature of 10 cents per 100 pounds on all grades. This is regarded as another move in the fight against the beet sugar people.

The American Linseed Oil Company is said to have withdrawn from the market and is refusing to give quotations for prompt or future delivery. Independent oil crushers have also withdrawn from the market.

Jesse Lyons of the International Metals Selling Company denied yesterday the statements in the circular issued by H. L. Lewis, a former selling agent for the company, to the effect that the copper market was over-stocked.

After reading "The Sun" little, if anything, left to be learned on the leading subjects of the day.—Ad.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

The unexpected unfavorable news regarding the condition of the President this morning gave nearly as violent a shock to the stock market as the attack upon his life a week ago. The feeling of confidence that the President would recover was so strong that up to the close of business last night the market was pursuing a perfectly natural course. At the same time the prompt action of the banks and of the Treasury Department in providing against an emergency in the money market had relieved apprehension regarding the monetary situation. The outlook was suddenly and radically changed by the distressing news from Buffalo. The first effect of this change was reflected in the London market for American securities. Dealers at that centre practically declined to make transactions in them and though the market was thus rendered nominal, quotations were 3 to 4 points below the figures recorded here at the close yesterday.

The result here was an active and excited opening at prices showing declines of 2 to 4 points below the final sales of yesterday. During the first hour of business there was extensive liquidation throughout the list. The decline was checked partly by the covering of shorts and also by the execution of orders that had been given to steady the market by various substantial interests. Simultaneously with the receipt of more hopeful advices from Buffalo the market rallied. Some of the buying that contributed to this movement was through commission houses and can logically be construed as evidence that investors, and to an extent the general public, consider the present level of prices a reasonable one. It is also interesting to note that more than half of the day's business was transacted in the first hour. During that period without doubt an extensive readjustment of accounts took place, either through necessity or in expectation of the death of the President. After that the transactions in stocks were about normal, but the fluctuations reflected uneasiness and apprehension that current reports that the President had succumbed to his injuries were well grounded.

The money market was also affected adversely, still the rates did not reach extremely high figures. The bulk of the business on call was done at about 6 per cent., though considerable transactions were made at 7 and 8 per cent. and an extreme rate of 10 per cent. was recorded. The monetary situation was influenced to a considerable extent by the fact that nearly all of the \$10,000,000 to be paid by the Treasury Department for bonds purchased yesterday will be disbursed at this centre. At the close of business the Sub-Treasury had paid out over its counter about \$8,500,000 on this account. Although these payments will figure in to-morrow's statement of averages of the Associated Banks for only one day they will go a long way toward offsetting the known loss of cash for the week, which is only \$2,500,000. It is possible that the bank statement will make a fairly good showing for the indications are that there has been a material reduction in loans this week which, if the statement is consistent, will be reflected in smaller deposits. Should this prove to be the case it would not be surprising if a bookkeeping increase in the surplus reserve were shown.

In the railway list the more important dealings were in Union Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, Erie and Southern Pacific. Of these St. Paul sustained the greatest net loss, namely, 5% per cent. In the other's the net declines averaged about 3 points. Throughout the remainder of the list net declines of 2 and 3 per cent. were the rule, and a number of issues, notably Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Mississippi Pacific, suffered even more severely. No stock apparently was the liquidation of which was the Amalgamated Copper, which led the entire list in respect to activity and closed more than 5 points lower than last night. There was a revival of activity and closed more than 5 points lower than last night. This was a revival of extensive trading in United States Steel common. That stock moved in unison with the remainder of the list, although it became patent to-day that the steel strike has finally collapsed. It would be superfluous to enumerate the less active stocks that were materially affected by the momentous consideration that depressed the entire financial community. It is noted, however, that there was a single exception to the rule, namely, New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, which closed 2½ points higher than last night.

Although the interest of the entire country centres upon the deplorable event at Buffalo, and though speculative markets are likely to be influenced by it for some time to come, the fact should not be overlooked that business generally has not suffered in consequence of the striking down of the Chief Executive a week ago to-day. The necessities of 80,000,000 of people have to be supplied and the work of producing and marketing staple crops and products must go on as before. This is the usual season of increasing business activity, and trade reports, corroborated by bank clearings and railway traffic returns, indicate that the hand of an assassin has not stayed the material development of the country.

**New York Stock Exchange—Sales Sept. 13.**

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (\$1,000,000)

2 Ails Chas A. 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 20s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 30s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 40s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 50s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 60s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 70s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 80s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 90s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 100s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 120s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 140s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 160s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 180s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 200s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 220s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 240s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 260s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 280s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 300s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 320s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 340s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 360s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 380s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 400s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 420s 100 100 100 100 100

U. S. 440s